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growth of President Monroe's message to which its birth is commonly ascribed, and its annunciation by Monroe is proved to have been prompted by Mr. Canning, then Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, in the course of his endeavors to frustrate the schemes of the Holy Alliance, for the reconquering of South America. Mr. Edgington then takes up the various diplomatic crises connected with the Monroe Doctrine from the early boundary disputes, down to the recent financial irresponsibility of Venezuela. In so doing he gives a generous amount of space to the history of the Spanish-American republics, their political conditions, and their foreign policy as illustrated by the Calvo Doctrine. In addition there are chapters on the question of coaling stations, and on the Hague Tribunal and assimilated conferences in this hemisphere, as viewed in connection with the foreign policy of the United States. The book closes with a number of suggestions for the more convenient enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine by means of a possible reformation of South American misgovernment. It will be seen, therefore, that the author furnishes his readers with a quantity of valuable information which they might otherwise have had to go far to obtain.

But though Mr. Edgington has made something of his opportunity, it seems undeniable that he has failed to make the most of it. Both the usefulness and the interest of his book are marred by serious faults in construction. Although the book was presumably intended as a unit, the chapters are disjointed and their relation to one another and to the subject is not always clear. The point of view changes in a most baffling manner. In addition the chapters are ill-arranged. Thus the historical development is interrupted without warning by the chapter on coaling stations, which, since it serves no purpose but to explain a scheme of the author's for the settlement of international questions raised thereby, belongs logically with his other suggestions at the end of the book. Matter is sometimes introduced, which, though not uninteresting in itself, has only the most remote connection with the doctrine under discussion. Madame de Krüdener, whose life is given at some length, is about as important a figure in connection with the history of the Holy Alliance, as that alliance is in connection with discussion of the Monroe Doctrine. But perhaps the most patent defects are the repetitions. For example, at p. 55 an entire chapter is devoted to the calling of the Panama Congress by Simon Bolívar, and the probable endeavor of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay to form a secret treaty among all the republics of the western hemisphere. On pp. 108 and 109 the subject is again explained. On pp. 261 and 262 it is explained for a third time. Moreover the second and third explanations are almost identical, though the author has experimented a little with the paragraphing. For another instance of identical repetition see pp. 172 and 177. When the opportunity was so great as in the present case for a work of real excellence, such defects can only be most sincerely regretted.

A. H.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. xiv, 250. 8vo. SELECTED CASES ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS, including the quasi-bailment relations of carriers of passengers and telegraph and telephone companies as carriers. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. iv, 742. 8vo.

These are companion volumes, designed primarily for the use of students. There is a certain convenience in this arrangement; in the text book are set forth the foundation principles of this branch of the law; while in the case book are nothing but the principal cases. It is now pretty generally agreed among teachers of law that when students are sent to read the cases, the less indication in the case book of the subject of any particular case, or of the principle in any group of cases, the better; for in order to get the greatest benefit from such work the student should be thrown wholly upon his own resources. By this scheme of having a separate text book all of the annotation and most of the subdivisions are taken out of the case book. But whether the student will have

self-control enough to refrain from getting his first information from the text book is a question.

The scope of the author's subject is to be remarked. It covers more than the traditional carriers of goods and of passengers; it includes innkeepers and warehousemen, telegraph and telephone companies. The common undertaking that the editor finds here is that of bailment; either the relation is that, or something like that. It is true that these callings have historically been treated upon the basis of bailment; but the fact remains, as the commentator himself recognizes by his phrase *quasi-bailment*, that in many of these undertakings the relation is not that of bailment. The real unifying principle that justifies the treatment of all of these callings together is that of public service. In all of these undertakings, and in many more, there is the obligation to serve all that apply with adequate facilities, for reasonable compensation and without discrimination. This, indeed, is affirmed by the author, who in the case of each of these callings devotes a section to establishing the public duty involved. Whatever is peculiar in the topics that the editor has under discussion, and whatever is common to them, are to be explained by this law governing public calling rather than by the law of bailment. It may be agreed, then, that the editor is doing a distinct service by calling attention, by the extent of the scope of his work, to the fact that the carrier is not an isolated instance, but a representative of a class.

As to the way in which the matters are worked out in these books, one could wish to see more generalization in place of the author's practice of treating each business entirely by itself; but perhaps in the present state of the law this would be dangerous, if not impossible. In regard to the execution of the books one could wish that the range of choice in selecting the cases were larger. However efficiently the editors of the American Decisions, the American Reports, and the American State Reports may be thought to have done their work, it is hardly safe for an author to consider that they have overlooked nothing; and it is obvious that many important cases have not been included in these books by reason of this limitation in the editor's search. As to one other detail, it would seem to be better in arranging footnotes to put the cases in the alphabetical order of the jurisdictions, which is now the accepted method.

When all is said against compression, one always turns first by preference to a terse hand book like the present, where he will find the general principle succinctly stated and well illustrated by a few pertinent examples. B. W.

A TREATISE ON DAMAGES, covering the Entire Law of Damages both generally and specifically. By Joseph A. Joyce and Howard C. Joyce. In three volumes. New York: The Banks Law Publishing Co. 1903-4. pp. clxxv, 1-855; cliv, 856-1726; cxxxvii, 1727-2669. 8vo.

The existence of two treatises as well known and of as great merit as Sedgwick on Damages and Sutherland on Damages, renders the task of an author or authors who essay the same field not an easy one. The authors of the newest work have presented a very creditable and a useful treatise. It cannot be said that the scientific study of the law has been very much advanced by their work, but there is little question that the practising lawyer will be aided.

The division of the work into chapters is different from that in Sedgwick or in Sutherland; and the division does not seem to present advantages over that in the older works. Too much space has been given to the law of damages as applicable to tort actions for personal injuries. About one-fourth of the entire work is devoted to discussion of damages in cases of death by wrongful act. Though this is an extremely important subject, and one on which the practitioner needs to be informed, it is fair to say that its difficulty and importance do not seem to warrant giving up so large a part of a general work on damages to it. On these points, the authors' opinion differs from that of the reviewer, for they state in the preface, "Inasmuch as actions to recover damages for personal